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Signed M

Dated 9 May 2001

## Patents Form 1/77

Catents Act 1977 (Rule 16)

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Request for a grant of a patent
(See the notes on the back of this form. You can also get
an explanatory leaflet from the Patent Office to help



The Patent Office

Cardiff Road Newport Gwent NP9 1RH

1.	Your reference	P/6835.GB		
2.	Patent application number (The Patent Office will fill in this part)	9910682.	5	7 MAY 1999
3.	Full name, address and postcode of the or of each applicant (underline all surnames)	Argo Interactive Limited 7 Dukes Court Chichester West Sussex PO19 2FX		
	Patents ADP number (if you know it)	コレンクライ	34001.	
	If the applicant is a corporate body, give the country/state of its incorporation	United Kingdom	3	
4.	Title of the invention	Data Processing Appara	atus	
5.	Name of your agent (if you have one)	D YOUNG & CO		
	"Address for service" in the United Kingdom to which all correspondence should be sent (including the postcode)	21 NEW FETTER LAI LONDON EC4A 1DA	NE	
	Patents ADP number (if you have one)	59006		
6.	If you are declaring priority from one or more earlier patent applications, give the country and date of filing of the or each of these earlier applications and (if you know it) the or each application number	Country	Priority application number (if you know it)	Date of filing (day/month/year)
7.	If this application is divided or otherwise derived from an earlier UK application, give the number and filing date of the earlier application	Number of earlier application	Date of filing (day/month/year)	

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<b>3.</b>	required in support of this request? (Answer 'Yes' if:  a) any applicant named in part 3 is not an inventor, or b) there is an inventor who is not named as an applicant, or c) any named applicant is a corporate body.  See note (d))	Yes	
9.	Enter the number of sheets for any of the following items you are filing with this form. Do not count copies of the same document		
	Continuation sheets of this form	0	
	Description	3	
	Claims(s)	.0	
	Abstract	0	
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10.	If you are also filing any of the following, state how many against each item.		
	Priority documents	0	
	Translations of priority documents	0	
	Statement of inventorship and right to grant of a patent (Patents Form 7/77)	0	
	Request for preliminary examination and search (Patents Form 9/77)	0	
	Request for substantive examination (Patents Form 10/77)	0	
	Any other documents (please specify)	0	
. 11.		I/We request the grant of a patent on the basis of this application.	
	<del>-</del>	Signature	Date
		D Young L Lo D YOUNG & CO Agents for the Applicants	07 May 1999
12.	Name and daytime telephone number of the person to contact in	N A J Robinson	01703 634816
	the United Kingdom	X XXVIIIIVII	01/03/034010

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### **Provisional Patent Application**

P/6835,4B

Argo Interactive Ltd 7 Dukes Court Chichester West Sussex PO19 2FX England

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A system to Remove Duplicated Information in Hypertext

#### Overview:

A majority of information currently available in HTML and other mark-up languages has been designed for display on a Desktop Computer Monitor of a typical resolution of 640 by 480 or 1024 by 768 pixels. A typical small screen device only has a resolution of 120 by 90. This system has been designed to re-process the original document into a format that will be easier to interpret and understand on a small screen device.

This system has been designed for the purposes of converting information published in a hypertext mark-up language, to a format more suitable for small screen device. In a typical installation, the hypertext language would be HTML and the destination device would be PDA (Personal Digital Assistant) or Mobile phone.

The system can be used on any mark-up language and work both locally as well as across a network.

#### Problem:

Designers of computerised hypertext often repeat information on many pages of text. Replication of this kind of information can lead to extended technical delays such as the downloading time, and longer reading times by readers. This is especially true on small screen devices such as mobile telephones and Personal Digital Assistants (PDA's). An example is a navigational toolbar on every page of a site on the World Wide Web. In cases where the hypertext designer preferred large and powerful computers, it may be almost impossible to access it on small devices, even if such portability was originally intended.

#### Solution:

Hypertext documents are viewed in some sequence by each reader, moving from one to another by choosing 'links' within each page. Where some information is presented on an early page and then ignored by the reader, it might be reasonable to assume that they are not interested in it. Also, many modern hypertext document systems (sometimes called 'web sites') are designed in a hierarchical form. There may be pages to list the sections of the web site, and more to list each sub-section, followed by pages containing actual content. Either such a hierarchy or the historical tracking of a user's reading could be employed to assist Argo's invention in guessing which pages a reader should already have read, if historical tracking information has not been recorded for them.

Argo proposes a system of computer software, through which users are required to fetch hypertext documents that they wish to read. Typically this is in the form of an intermediate 'proxy server' but a stand-alone mode of operation can also be envisaged. The system processes the hypertext pages as they are transferred from the storage location to the reader, removing parts, recording what it has found, and performing other tasks.

Once a hypertext document has been requested by the user and subsequently received by the system, Argo's system examines the hierarchy in which the page exists on the basis of the document's Uniform Resource

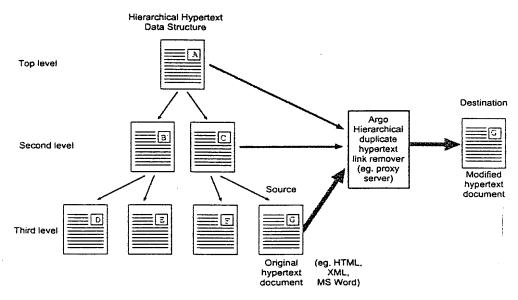
Identifier (URI). This URI, or some similar information appropriate to the hypertext system being used, should uniquely identify the page and may provide some information about the hierarchy in which it exists. Argo's invention fetches each page that is above the requested one in the hierarchy (sometimes called 'parent' pages), and makes a note of discrete units of information on each page. It may only note links to other pages, but divisions of other information such as images or footnotes can also be envisaged. If the reader's activity is being recorded, then pages they have already viewed may be considered instead of parent pages of the current document.

Once a note has been made of the information units on each page, those units that are present on parent pages are removed from the one requested by the reader. One or more new links are added to the current page to ensure that the reader has the opportunity to return to pages which do contain the links, should they wish to use them.

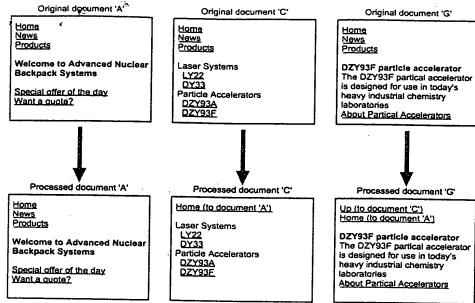
The advantage of this a procedure is that each document will be reduced to a more manageable size without removing significant information from it, and without requiring special preparation by the hypertext author. This is important for small devices that are technically limited and very different from the majority of readers for whom such authors write.

If the system is configured to work with a historical record of pages viewed by the reader, the oldest page considered as part of the link removal may either be the first page seen, the first seen within a certain time like ten minutes, or the *N'th* last page, perhaps the tenth last. It would not consider any page viewed after the first viewing of the current page (nor of course would it treat the current page as a previous one). This ensures that if the user goes 'Back' to a previous page, they will not lose all of the links on it.

The first diagram shows the structure of an imaginary web site. If a user requests page 'G', Argo's system will compare it with documents 'C' and 'A' before delivering the abbreviated version of 'G'. If Argo's system is operating on the basis of the reader's previous actions rather than the web site hierarchy, then all (or a certain number of the most recent) pages previously viewed will be considered instead.



The second diagram shows the same pages, as they would be processed by Argo's system. The top row shows the original hypertext pages, and the bottom row shows how those pages might appear after processing.



As the second diagram shows, duplicated links that appear on lower level pages are removed and replaced with links to parent pages. Links on pages high in the hierarchy (or viewed earlier) are kept regardless of how they appear on lower (or later) pages.